

Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

SUPREME JUDGE,

Jacob Brinkerhoff,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,

James Murray,

OF WOOD COUNTY.

MEMBER OF BOARD PUBLIC WORKS

Levi Sargent,

OF TUCARAWAS COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS, 11th DISTRICT.

Valentine B. Horton,

OF MICHIGAN COUNTY.

President Electors for the State at Large.

FRED. HASSAURECK, of H-milton,

JOSEPH M. ROOT, of Erie,

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st District—B. Egginton

2d " William M. Dickson

3d " Frank McWhinney

4th " John Riley Knox

5th " D. H. Murphy

6th " Nelson Rush

7th " John F. Hinkle

8th " H. S. Bundy

9th " Daniel B. Stewart

10th " Willard Shoom

11th " Joseph Ankey

12th " Edward Ball

13th " John A. Davenport

14th " Samuel B. Philbrick

Cassius M. Clay in Lancaster.

Great Outpouring of the Masses.

Unbounded Enthusiasm.

On Friday last, it being ascertained that

Cassius M. CLAY, the gallant and gifted

son of Kentucky, would address the Rep-

ublicans of Fairfield and adjoining

counties, the people, without distinction

of party or sect, turned out to see and

hear him. At an early hour the crowd

began to pour into the city, and con-

tinued to pour in, until the streets were

literally flooded with people. It seemed that

the whole country had turned out en

masse.

At half-past twelve o'clock the crowd

formed in procession at the Court House,

and headed by the Lancaster Brass Band,

marched to the depot to receive Mr. Clay.

who arrived by the 1 o'clock train from

Washington. As the cars came up, the

crowd numbering some two or three thou-

sand, unable to restrain their enthusiasm,

boiled over. Cheers after cheers, went up,

shout after shout, drowning the shriek of

the locomotive and begging description.

As Mr. Clay appeared upon the plat-

form of the cars the shouts again broke

forth and three hearty and stunning cheers

were given for "Clay and Free Terri-

tories." The procession again formed—

preceded by the Lancaster Band, car-

riage containing Mr. Clay and committee,

Circleville Cornet Band, Logan "Wide

Awake," and proceeded up High street

to Main, down Main to the Tallmadge

House, where Mr. Clay had been provid-

ed with comfortable quarters.

At 2 o'clock the masses assembled in

the Public Square on the East side of the

Court House, when Mr. Clay was intro-

duced to the people by Wm. P. Creed,

Esq., in a neat, eloquent and forcible

speech.

Mr. Clay's speech was clear, strong and

eloquent. For three hours he held his

large audience, numbering at least five

thousand, spell-bound; hundreds unable

to hear, lunged under the edges of the

crowd out of curiosity to see the man.

With uncommon clearness and power, Mr.

Clay laid bare the evils of slavery; showed

how by its poisonous contact it degraded

free labor; how it blighted the energies of

a people; how it retarded development;

how it corrupted morals; how it crushed

out freedom; how it stifled freedom of

speech, freedom of press, and freedom of

conscience; how it built up an oligarchy

in the South and concentrated political

power in their hands, and how it stripped

the laboring masses of their independence

and of their civil, social, and political

rights.

power to appoint their Governor, to ap-

point their Judges, and organize their

Courts; to appoint their Marshals and

clerks, thus stripping them of eight-ninths

of their sovereignty. He showed how Mr.

Douglas by his speeches and his platform

had stricken down the one-ninth part, so

far as it related to slavery in the Terri-

tories, by endorsing the Dred Scott deci-

sion, and by voting against Chase's propo-

sition to give the Territorial Legislature

power to "exclude slavery during the ter-

ritorial existence." He showed how Mr.

Douglas had favored the slave power, how

he had labored to subvert their interests;

how he had effected the repeal of the Mis-

souri Compromise, that slavery might pos-

sess the little territory it had dedicated to

freedom; how he "boasted" that under

his "great principle" the everlasting curse

of human bondage had "extended itself

over the Territory of New Mexico," a ter-

ritory sufficiently large to make five States

the size of New York.

In short Mr. Clay's speech was com-

plete, bristling at every point with strong

facts and irresistible conclusions.

The day was a great one for old Fair-

field, great in the outpouring of the mass-

es, great in the taste displayed, in the in-

telligence manifested and in the good ef-

fect. A few more such and "Locofoco

rule" is no more.

The cities of Fairfield feel grateful

towards their fellow Republicans of ad-

joining counties, and especially to those

of Hooking for the manner in which they

turned out on the 24th.

On the evening of the "Wide Awake" of

this and Hooking counties, preceded by

the Lancaster Brass Band, had a grand

torch light procession. The display was

magnificent and the effect wonderful.

During the procession the streets were

thronged with the living. The enthu-

siasm was unbounded. At the solicitation

of the "Wide Awake," our fellow citi-

zens CHAS. BURLING, Esq., delivered an able

and eloquent speech, such as one as Mr.

Burling only could have made. The

whole affair passed off better than even the

most sanguine of the Republicans had

hoped.

A Break in the Penitentiary—Prisoner

Shot.

About noon yesterday, when the pris-

oners were marched into dinner, two con-

victs by the name of John McDonald and

Wiley Roberts, and John Wallace, were

a en by the guards on the wall to issue

from a shop on the west side of the pris-

on yard having two ladders spliced to-

gether, which they immediately raised

against the wall and proceeded to ascend.

Roberts had got up about three rounds,

and Wallace was close up to him, when

they were fired upon twice by Mr. Dean,

the wall guard nearest to them, without

effect, when Mr. Daniel Dougherty, the

guard stationed at the entrance gate, on

the southwest corner of the wall, fired a

musket charged with large ball, one of

which hitting Wallace in the back part

of the head, which caused him to stagger

against the wall and brought him to his

knees. Roberts then ran back into the

shop, and Wallace crawled after him and

laid down. The ball had penetrated to

the skull and was completely flattened.

The ball was the largest size of buckshot,

weighing about 200 to the pound. The

distance was about 135 yards, and the

fact must have been nearly spent, or it

would certainly have entered the brain.

In addition to this, the prisoner was young

and his skull being elastic broke the force

of the ball without penetrating the bone.

This is the third attempt which Roberts

has made to escape—one time he suc-

ceeded in scaling the wall, but fell on the

outside, and was crippled severely that it

prevented his escape. He is a desper-

ate criminal, and is serving out his second

term. He was first convicted of grand

larceny in Lawrence county, in June, 1857

and was sent for one year, and having

served his time, was discharged. He

had been out but a few months when he

was convicted in Adams county for horse

stealing, and was returned October 231,

1858, for the term of five years. His

parents reside in Morgan county, Ky.

John Wallace is a good looking young

man, 20 years old, and was sent from

Hamilton county, Oct. 4th 1859 for two

years for grand larceny, and he had but

little over a year to serve. He says he

has no relatives living, and he is alone in

the world without a home. From appear-

ances, he will get well in a few days, but

his love of freedom has nearly cost him

his life.—O. S. Journal.

"CAPITAL SHOULD OWN LABOR."—Her-

schel V. Johnson, the candidate for Vice

President on the Douglas ticket, main-

tained in a speech in Philadelphia in 1856

that "capital should own labor." The

following advertisement from a Savannah

paper shows how this doctrine works in

Mr. Johnson's own State:

MECHANICS FOR SALE.—The subscriber

has on hand two excellent Carpenters,

three Blacksmiths and one Wheelright, all

excellent mechanics in their respective

lines, young, strong and healthy, of quiet

and peaceable dispositions, and several of

them quite pious, all of which will be

disposed of at moderate rates. Persons in

want of Mechanics are invited to call and

examine these as they are all desirable

workmen. W. G. PRINCEMARK,

No. 40 Canal st., Savannah, Ga.

Delaware.

A correspondent of the New York Trib-

une, writing from Dover, Del., says Lin-

coln is gaining ground in that State,

though with no probability of securing its

Electoral vote. He adds:

The Bell men and Lincoln men here

work together on the State ticket, and the

best feeling exists among us generally.

There are a few Bell-Everytt men who

are sore on account of their failure to obtain

the management of the People's party, and

afterward to induce the State Convention

of the People's party to endorse Bell. It

is adjourned with three cheers for Bell and

three for Lincoln. I mention this solely

to show that there is a good feeling at

heart, which, in the event of Lincoln's

election, will render it a matter of com-

parative ease to unite our whole opposition

hereafter in support of his Administra-

tion.

Resolved unanimously. That Stephen

A. Douglas, of the State of Illinois, hav-

ing now received two-thirds of all votes

given in this Convention, is hereby de-

clared, in accordance with rules govern-

ing this body, and in accordance with the

uniform customs and rules of former De-

mocratic National Conventions, the regu-

lar nominee of the Democratic party of the

United States for the office of President

of the United States.

And this was Mr. Douglas's "regular"

nomination. The resolution itself does

not claim that the Convention was com-

petent to give a vote equivalent to two-

thirds of the Electoral College. Every body

present knew there was not a two-thirds

vote there. No one, unless possibly some

arrogant trickster, though of counting the

delegates who had refused to take part, in

order to make up the two-thirds requisite

to regularity.

THE AGE OF VIRTUE, No. 2.

The legitimate object in printing books

and periodicals is, to spread upon paper

the knowledge gained by man, as well as

his thoughts, so that others may make his

knowledge and his thoughts theirs. This,

let it be affirmed, is the only rational or

profitable use that can be made of book

making or journalizing. The fact then is

at once obvious, that none but the most el-

evated and pure thoughts and truths

deduced from honest, unselfish motives;

and facts, the result of the most careful

and rigid investigation, should be placed

upon paper. The propriety of a merciless

censorship, which would sweep from the

world indiscriminately every production

that did not conform to some prescribed

sectarian view, is not called for. In all

the affairs of life, in familiar phraseology,

the good and the evil, or vice and virtue

are presented together, or alternate each

other. It is not our business to argue

the necessity of evil to develop the good.

If evil be